THE NASA DISCOVERY STARDUST PROJECT

T. Duxbury

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology tduxbury@jpl.nasa.gov / Fax: +1-818-3933517

The NASA Discovery STARDUST Project, a comet particle sample return mission, has been in flight for over 1 year and during this time period has operated all flight instrumentation: the Max Planck Institute Cometary and Interstellar Dust Analyzer (CIDA), the University of Chicago Dust Flux Monitor Instrument (DFMI), and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Imaging Camera. The Aerogel Collector is deployed, currently collecting interstellar dust particles. Two engineering subsystems, Attitude Control and Radio Navigation, are also operating and will provide information on dust particle size and distribution at comet Wild 2, the primary target for collecting cometary dust in 2004 for return to earth in 2006.

This work was carried out at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology under contract to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Discovery Program.

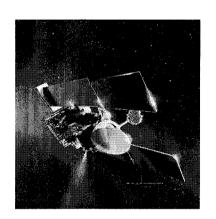
1.	Name of Conference / Meeting:	26th General Assembly EGS
2.	Indicate First, Update or Withdrawal:	First
3.	Title of Contribution:	The NASA Discovery
		STARDUST Project
4.	List of Authors:	DUXBURY, T.
5.	Session / Sub-Session submitted:	PS7-02, Comets, asteroid and dust in the solar system
6.	Name of Session Convener:	G. H. Schwehm
7.	Special presentation equipment:	Projector for Mac G3 Laptop
8.	Name of Support Awards:	NONE
9.	Type of presentation:	Oral
10.	Type of Abstract:	Word
11.	Address of Contact Author	
	Last Name:	Duxbury
	First Name:	Thomas
	Title:	Project Manager
	Dept./Inst.	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
	Comp./Univ.	California Institute of
		Technology
	P.O. Box/Street:	4800 Oak Grove Drive
	ZIP Code:	91109-8099
	City:	Pasadena, CA
	Country:	USA
	Telephone	+1-818-3544301
	Telefax:	+1-818-3933517
	E-mail:	tduxbury@jpl.nasa.gov

THE NASA DISCOVERY STARDUST MISSION



by

Thomas C. Duxbury
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, CA 91109-8099 USA



EGS General Assembly XXVI Nice, France 24-29 April 2001

STARDUST

- 4th NASA Discovery Project
 - Mars Pathfinder, NEAR, Lunar Explorer prior Missions
- 1st NASA Unmanned Planetary Sample Return Mission
- NASA, Univ of WA, JPL and LMA Partnership
- Prof. Donald Brownlee, University of Washington, PI
 - Co-I's

Drs. Martha Hanner, JPL, Fred Horz, JSC, Marcia Neugebauer, JPL, Ray Newburn, Jr., JPL, Scott Sandford, ARC, Zdenek Sekanina, JPL, and Mike Zolensky, JSC

• Payload Instruments

Aerogel Collector - Dr. Peter Tsou, Deputy PI - JPL, and Co-I Team CIDA - Dr. Jochen Kissel, MPI fur Kernphysik, and Team DFMI - Dr. Anthony J. Tuzzolino, U of Chicago, and Team NavCam - Facility Instrument for Co-I Team (Newburn - Lead) Radio Science - Dr. John Anderson, JPL, and Team High Rate Attitude - Dr. Benton Clark, LMA, and Team

STARDUST SCIENCE OBJECTIVES

Primary Requirement: Collect 1000 Comet particles >15 µm at encounter velocity < 6.5

km/sec and return to Earth

Secondary Requirements: Collect 100 Interstellar particles >0.1 µm and return to

Earth.

Provide \geq 65 images of P/Wild 2, having a resolution of at

least 67 µrad per pixel, taken within 2000 km of the

comet nucleus through selected filters;

Provide in situ particle analysis for comet coma flythrough capable of resolving abundant elements in cometary solids

Tertiary Requirements: Provide in situ particle analysis for interstellar and

interplanetary dust;

Collect comet coma molecules and return to Earth;

Measure dust mass fluence, large particles and comet mass

upper limit

Provide dust flux measurement of 10⁻⁹ g to 1 g particles

AREOGEL

Coma & Interstellar Dust Collection

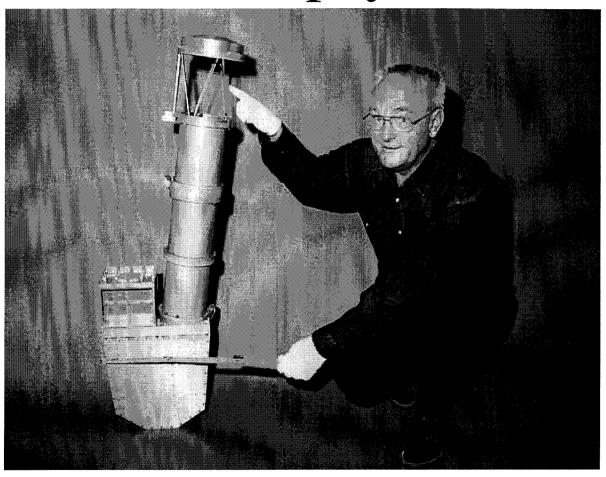


Dr. Peter Tsou, Deputy PI

To collect the particles without damaging them, STARDUST will use an extraordinary substance called aerogel a silicon-based solid with a porous, sponge-like structure in which 99 percent of the volume is empty space. Aerogel is 1,000 times less dense than glass, another silicon-based solid. When a particle hits the aerogel, it will bury itself in the material, creating a carrot-shaped track up to 200 times its own length, as it slows down and comes to a stop - like an airplane setting down on a runway and braking to reduce its speed gradually. Since aerogel is mostly transparent sometimes called blue smoke - scientists will use these tracks to find the tiny particles.

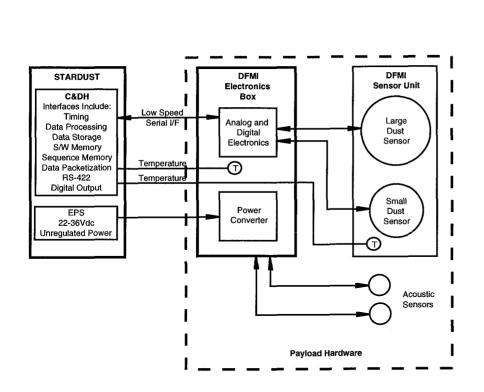


MPI fur Kernphysik CIDA



Dr. Jochen Kissel with CIDA

University of Chicago - Dust Flux Monitor Instrument



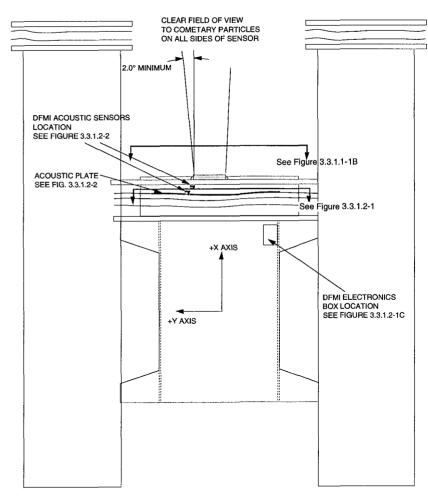
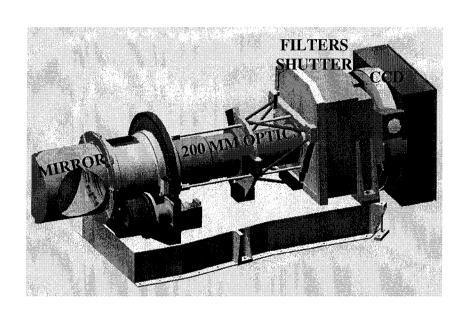
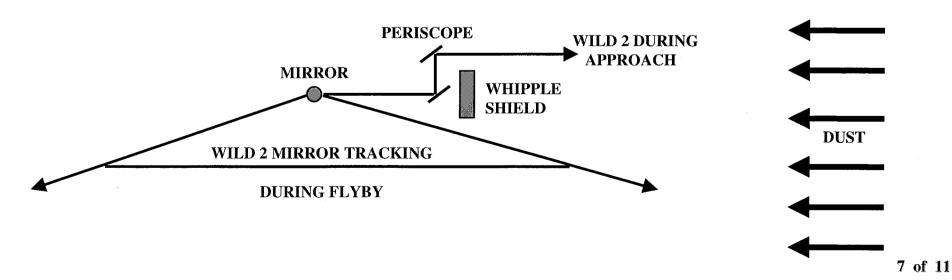


FIGURE 3.3.1.1-1 DFMI LAYOUT ON SPACECRAFT (NO SCALE)

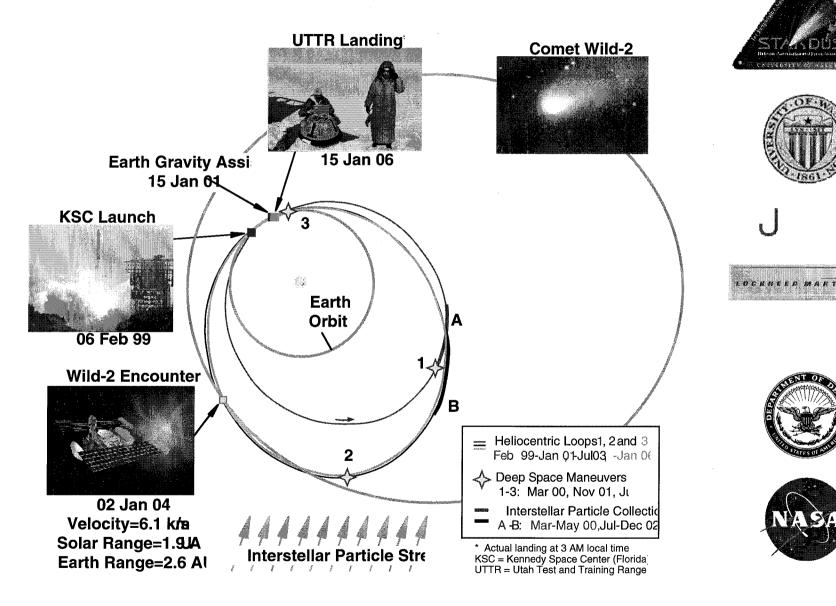
JPL CAMERA



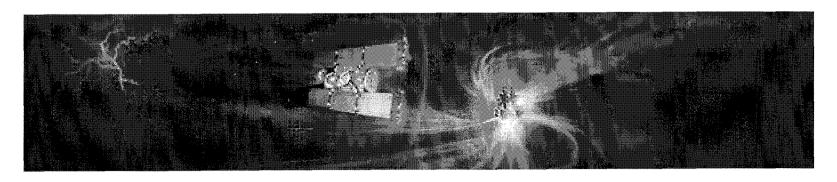
```
CHARACTERISTICS 200 mm VGR WA Optics 1024 \times 1024 Cassini CCD 60 \, \mu rad \, / \, pixel 1 \, Deg\text{-of-freedom Mirror} \, (200 \, deg) 8 \, Filters 5140 \pm 60 \, C_2 \, (Blue) 5800 \pm 20 \, Yellow \, Continuum 5900 \pm 1000 \, Hi \, Res \, (Nucleus) 6340 \pm 60 \, O[^1D] 6650 \pm 75 \, NH_2 7000 \pm 2000 \, Navigation 7130 \pm 30 \, Red \, Continuum 8700 \pm 150 \, Near \, IR Periscope - protect optics during approach
```

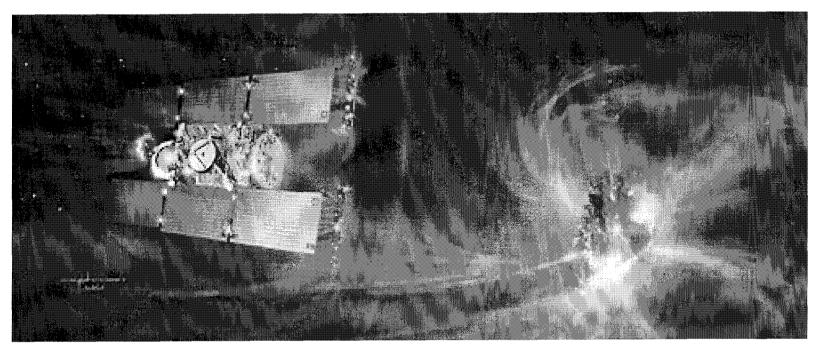


STARDUST MISSION

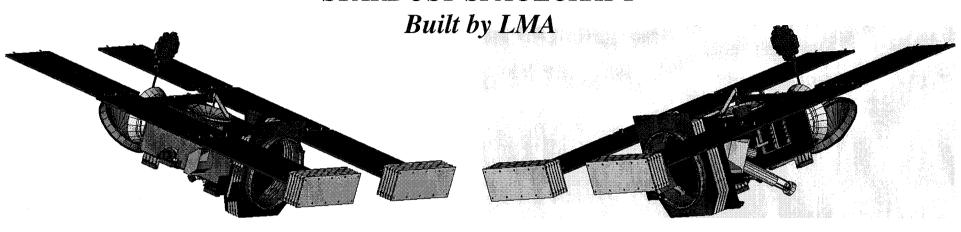


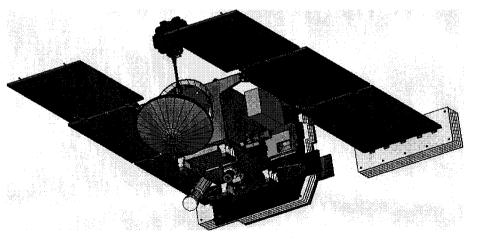
P/WILD 2 ENCOUNTER

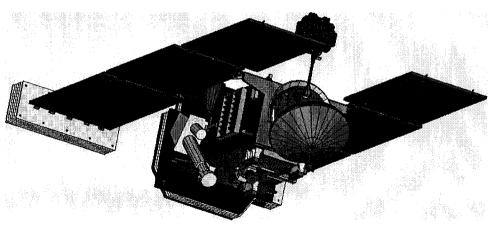




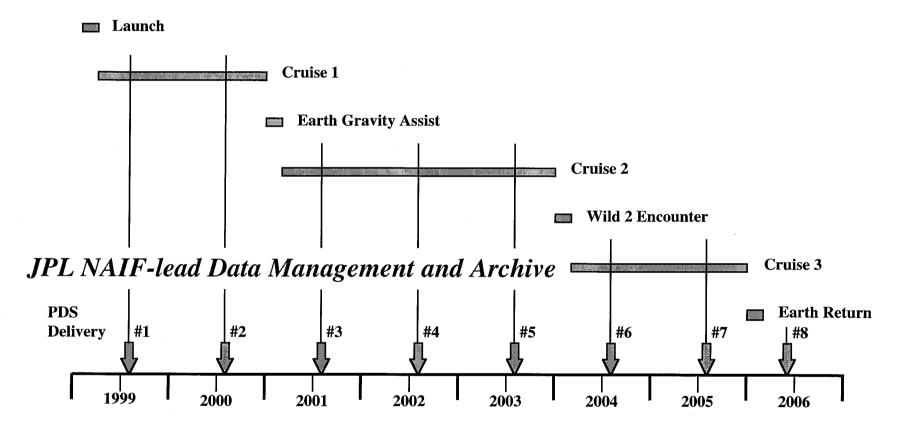








RELEASE OF PROJECT DATA to the PLANETARY DATA SYSTEM



Particles to be Delivered to JSC Office of Curation International Analysis Program will Follow